Auguſt. 3. *Numb.* 38.

ADVICE GIVEN VNTO THE STATES OF

of the Low-Countries, obedient & faithfull to his Maieſty of *Spaine*, upon occaſion of the Letters written by Count *Henry Vanden Bergh* the 18. day of *Iune* 1632. to her Highneſſe the *Archdutcheſſe*, and the *Eſtates* in thoſe Dominions.

As alſo unto the declaration made by him concerning his diſcontent received, being all fully anſwered and found to be unjuſt and unreaſonable.

If the Reader pleaſe to compare them together, you ſhall find *Henry* of the *Bergh* his Letters and Declaration, Printed in our *Aviſo* of *Iune*, the 30. *Numb.* 31. and *Iuly* 6. *Numb.* 32.

Tranſlated out of the French Coppy.

LONDON,

Printed by *B. A.* and *T. F.* for *Nathaniel Butter*, and *Nicholas Bourne*. 1632.

SIRS,

THere is nothing that makes men more commendable before the face of Heauen and Earth, in comparison of true fidelity towards God and their Prince. It is a Primitive vertue which is borne with vs, and ought not to die but with vs without prejudice or wrong to any forraine Nations, it may bee averr'd with preeminence of honour, that there is not any place or Nation, where the Divine worship is more religiously observed, the Churches better maintayned and served, the Cleargy more exemplary, the Nobility more pious, the people more devout and observant in religious duties, than in those Provinces of the Low-countries which are subject and obedient to his Majesty. Their Temples are in reputation, and in effect to be numbred, and esteemed amongst the faireſt, and most adorned and beautified of all Christendome, and the Doctrine of their Prelates in singular esteeme with the Church of *Rome*. As concerning the fidelity due unto their Prince, the same is immoveable and constant, & hath beene so acknowledged and tryed by the continuance and prosecution of many succeeding yeares, yea such, that maugre all the power, devices, and stratagems of the enemie, and discontented braines, the same will still subsist in integrity and true obedience.

We are under a King the best that ever bore Crowne in many ages, the most pious, and best affectioned unto his substitutes and such as are in authority under him. At this day when Piety & Religion are so lively opposed & set upon in his Person and States by impiety and heresie, when God and our Prince are both assaulted at once, while every man is now putting to his helping hand in the Ship untill the tempest be overpast, you will not (I assure my selfe) wonder if among a multitude and infinite number of good men, you shall find one wicked faithlesse servant, who turnes his backe to his Master, and kissing him betrayes him, wonder not I say, if among so many faithfull ones you meet with one who under pretence of a Patriot and faithfull supporter of the Countryes, opens a way to easement.

Our enemies are ſo much the more dangerous, by how much more they doe flatter vs. And as the promiſe of liberty of conſcience is nothing elſe but an Introduction of hereſie: So is the other of publike liberty tendered by the hand of a diſloyall one, nothing elſe but a deceitfull bayte to replunge our Provinces into the fore-paſſed calamities, out of which the mercy of the Omnipotent hath delivered and brought vs forth. Our ſweetneſſe (GOD bee bleſsed) is not mixed with any bitterneſſe, our Sacrifices are not interturbed or troubled, our lives paſſe along in tranquility, and under the manifold bleſſings of Heaven, under the example and government of a Princeſſe moſt devout and debonayre, and hope and expectation of a young Prince of Royall race. What is there now wanting to the height of our happineſſe, but the accompliſhment of a Peace, which cannot be with-held from us, if wee make but ſome tryall and proofe worthy of our zeale and good will? We can doe much, if wee have but the will: onely let us have this care, that the want of courage turne nōt to our reproach & ſhame, ſince that our domeſticke enemies are diſcryed & brought to light, thoſe without ſhalbe inferiour to us. Our domeſticke enemies are ſuch, who under colour and pretence of rayſing up the publike liberty, labour and endeavour to deſtroy it by inovation, and bury the ſame in their owne ambitious engroſſing. And who having no other Religion but that of their ambition, and of their owne intereſt, doe nevertheleſſe make profeſſion of being very good Catholickes.

The worſt cauſe that ever was in the world wanted not ſome pretence or other. There is nothing ſo like unto an Angell of light as a *Dæmon* or Devill, nothing doth ſo counterfeyte, and appeare like unto the truth as falſhood & a lye. You have (my Lords) ſeene the ridiculous pretences of Count *Henry de Bergh* in thoſe Letters which hee hath ſent to her highneſſe, to the States of the Countrey, and the declaration which he made to ſollicite the fidelity of ſoldiers and men of honour. You have ſeene I ſay, his foundation without foundation, upon the which he grounds his perverſe intentions. But the diſlike and diſtaſt which you have taken againſt his proceedings hath beene ſuch, and your loyalty and fidelity ſo commendable, that even to convince his felony, you have (with an

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extraordinary affection, & love to the good of the Countrey) contributed unto the Prince farre greater ayde and helpe than formerly you had done. Moreover it is neceſſary that beſides you, the world be ſatisfied, which oftentimes doth judge by the outward appearance, not knowing the truth of things, and that the ſame may ſee the truth diſcovered, leſt men be abuſed by the cunning ſlights and pretences where withall he hides the groſſeneſſe and baſeneſſe of his treaſon. He begins his letter written to her highneſſe with inſupportable and boldneſſe without meaſure, preſenting moſt traytour-like bread in one hand, and a flinty ſtone in the other. He expoſeth his wicked deſignes with all ſubmiſſion. Never I am ſure, was there any rebellion declared with more ſhameleſneſſe and impudency. After this his fayned Ceremony and complement, he *complaineth, that the Souldiers were withdrawne from his government, to the end that they might make him be the cauſe of their deſtruction.* It is lawfull for a man to make his complaint but not perfidious. That which he ſayes is not truth, and the Letters of the Marquiſe *De Sancte Croce* doe teſtifie as much for he required no men from him, *but onely becauſe he judged that the enemy would attempt nothing on that ſide, leaving all to his owne choiſe and deſiring him to ſee the Bridge well guarded and provided before* Venlo, *to ſuffer the troupes to paſſe over ſafely which ſhould be ſent to relieve the ſame.* And put the caſe, that which he affirmeth were true, if hee had beene well minded, and his intention good, he ought to have defended her government to the laſt man, and have kept himſelfe in the City of *Gelder* which is a ſtrong place, (as he had promiſed by Letters to her highneſſe, and allowing that *Venlo* was able to be held) & therein have imitated the generoſity of his Brother Count *Frederick*, who in the yeare 1597. defended himſelfe within the City *Lingen*, even to the extreamity, with onely three Companies of foote and one of Horſe. But this, two dayes before the enemie did come before *Venlo*, called the Magiſtrates and told them, that the city would ſoon be beſieged, & to take away the courage from the Citizens demonſtrated unto them the ſmall appearance and hope he had of defending the ſame. Wherefore hee excuſed himſelfe from protecting of them, nay and beſides this being Governour of that Province, ſaid he had other places to guard & looke to,

nevertheleſſe he preſently made haſt unto the City *Gelder*, from whence he departed preſently accompanied onely with one ſervant, or Companion, & betooke himſelfe to *Liege*, there to put in execution the perfidiouſneſſe which he had plodded a long time.

As *for his ſervice of forty yeares*, which he mentions: Tis true, in the beginning they were conſiderable, and of ſome worth when his brother (whoſe death he doth alleadge) did animate him by their good and valerous examples. But ever ſince, from the yeare 1606 that he defended the City *Groll* with expectation of reliefe by the Marquiſe *Spinola* who came time enough to reſcue him, his ſervices have not beene ſo remarkeable nor of ſuch moment, and moreover they have beene recompenced an hundred fold with dignities and titles, gifts, and honourable charges, and exceſſive ſummes of Money.

As for *the ill government of the Countryes*, and the progreſſe of our enemies, that proceeds from nothing elſe but from the manifold treacheries, and the to too much confidence and truſt which our Princes have in his perſon, having with a fatherly and favourable affection which they bare unto their ſervants, indured a long time his diſcontentments, and greevances, which in time by little and little, and more and more are ſtill degenerated unto this action the moſt baſe and ignoble that ever could bee returned with reproach unto a reaſonable Soule, manifeſted in theſe two branches, ingratitude, and revolt.

One of the firſt teſtimonies of his diſloyall and evill will which he cunningly concealed, was obſerved at *Bergen op Zoom* in the yeare 1622. for then and here having received command reiterated by her Highneſſe, to conduct the Marquiſe *Spinola* with all diligence unto the Army which he than had on the *Rhyne*, hee made a thouſand excuſes to prolong the time, and ſtay him or keepe him backe until the want of reliefe cauſed us to rayſe the ſiege. And it was told the Marquiſe than, (who was in travaile with impatiency, during this delay) by the Lieutenant of the Artillery, *Wyngart* by name, that he would looſe his head, if Count *Henry de Bergh* (whom he had knowne by long experience) did arriue, before the occaſion ſhould be let ſlip.

He thought to have played the ſame prancke two yeares after,

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in like manner to divert the siege of *Breda*, making profer of an enterprise upon *Ravensteyn*, afterward upon the *Grave*, and lastly upon the Castle of *Genepe*. The cunning Letters which after his subtile manner he wrote full of excuses, have sufficiently discovered what was his designe. They are printed at large, in the history of the siege of *Breda*, composed and set forth by Father *Hermanns Hugo*.

The confidence which her Highnesse had euer since in his fidelity for the releeuing of *Groll*. In the yeare 1627. was the cause why weelost that City. For being there was a difference risen betweene two Maisters of the Campe, for the vantguard, being of different Nations, hee instead that hee should haue rid them out of the Field, and done as it befitted him for his Maiesties service, hee counsels the one not to yeild to the other, by that meanes in the meane time, to prevent them both from defeating a Convoy which eased and refreshed the Enemie, for want of which Convoy the Enemie must of necessity haue raised the siege. Hee was put to his excuse, and so quitted because his authority was not great enough for the deciding the preeminence of Nations, But let vs see, if hee hath better behaued himselfe when hee had receiued more authority. The City named *Shertogenbusch*, was besieged by the Prince of *Orange* in the yeare of our Lord 1629. Wee than praised God, because the Enemie was fallen before a City which was able to defend it selfe and hold out vntill releife should come. Her Highnesse at that time vsed so much diligence, that in few dayes wee had a most flourishing Army on Foote and able to make a strong assault. There was onely question made, who should command the same, the Marquis *Spinola* than being absent. In the end this was the resolution that Count *Henry de Bergh* should haue the honour, and to this end hee was sent for by her Highnesse. No sooner was hee come to *Bruxels*, but hee began to propound an hundred difficulties one after another, and frame excuses, to the end that the Enemie might gaine the more time to fortifie themselues. In these extremities, and by reason of the confidence which wee had in him, and partly by reason of his experience nothing was denied him which hee demanded. Many dayes passed in these entermedlings, but in the end hee

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goes to Field, and was by the way (so great haſt he made) from the 3. of *June* to the 27. and than hee found that the beſieged had not yet loſt one Inch of ground of all their outworkes, although the quarters of the Enemie were in good reaſonable defence. The advice of the moſt part of the Colonels was to open Trench againſt trench, and weary out the enimie in ſuch ſort, that hee ſhould not bee able to diſquiet the beſieged, and ſo expect vntill the Autumne ſhould bee paſt, and than the waters would cauſe him to depart of his owne accord, or at the leaſtwiſe bee conſtrained to forſake ſome quarter or other, by which meanes wee might haue a way opened to bring in Munition, and ſoldiers and neceſſaries, as much as ſhould be required for the deliuerance of the City. Count *Henry* cannot approue this enterpriſe, indeed hee made tryall of ſome others, in thoſe places which were moſt fortified, and contented himſelfe with this concluſion, that the Enemies trenches were not poſſible to bee entred. Hauing therefore intended a diuerſion of his Army hee leaues the ſiege, and ſends to hazard the paſſage of the *Yſſel*, by *Lucas Cayro*, who hauing paſſed happily, hee followed him, and ioynes the Imperiall Army with theirs, which Army was come for our aid and reliefe. And what doth hee than? hee begins to treat with the Burgomaiſters of Cities, onely to repleniſh his owne Coffers, and famiſh the faireſt and compleateſt Army which had beene ſeene in a long time, in ſtead of demanding vp thoſe places where there were neither ſoldiers nor munition, and which doubtleſſe would haue ſurrendred at the very ſight of a ſtock of a tree, or the ſmalleſt and ſimpleſt ſtroake which could haue beene made at them.

You ſhall obſerue, if you pleaſe, an excuſable perfidiouſneſſe. When *Lucas Cayro* had paſſed the *Yſſell*. Contrary to the opinion of Count *Henry*, and that the terrour of an explioct ſo newly put in practice, and not foreſeeene had aſtoniſhed all *Holland*. The Prince of *Orange* hauing aſſembled the whole Councell, and propounded vnto them what had ſo lately and vnexpectedly happened, put into deliberation whether the ſiege ſhould bee rayſed yea or no. The aduice and opinion of all the Councell, and each of them was, that the *Veluwee* being thus occupied and poſſeſſed vnexpectedly, the Cities of *Arnheym*, *Amersfort*, *Doesburgh*,

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Wageningen, *Rhenen*, and other neare adioyning places about the *Veluwee* would bee taken without any reſiſtance at all, and that the gaine and profit which they ſhould make of *Shertogenboſch* could not countervaile nor recompence the leaſt of all thoſe loſſes, which they ſhould ſuffer elſewhere, if their enimie were permitted to ceaze vpon the very heart of the Country. The Prince of *Orange* did very much commend the advice of theſe Counſellors, and ſaid, that verily ſome courſe muſt bee taken, if that which they obiected muſt needs fall out ſo, but hee could aſſure them to the contrary, and that the event would proue otherwiſe. And from whom I pray, could he haue this knowledge and aſſurance but from Count *Henry De Bergh*, who in effect neuer made ſo much as any ſhew of demanding vp any City. Who within his owne view permitted the City *Desburgh* to be revictualled, and that was the cauſe that ſome poore *Hollanders* were executed being Catholicks, becauſe they had declared and manifeſted the intelligence which hee had receiued from them priuately. In a word *Shertogenboſch* was not releiued, and in effect nothing could be expected on his part ſince he had engaged himſelfe by promiſe to his ſiſters not to reſcue the ſame.

What water can waſh him cleare from the loſſe of *Weſel*, which was taken from vs at the ſame time? ſeeing that as ſoone as euer he heard of the newes, hee kept himſelfe ſhut vp in his Chamber for 24. houres together, for feare leaſt hee ſhould bee required to ſend help to recouer the ſame City; and when as Count *Iohn* of *Naſſau* hauing intreated him to furniſh him with men, to regaine that place, before the open breach where the Enemie entred, was made vp, hee refuſed it. The Gouernour of *Diden* hath ſpoken it to Count *Iohn* of *Naſſau* with his owne mouth, that if hee had come to releiue the City of *Weſel* any time within fiue dayes after the ſame was taken hee might haue entred without any difficulty. If Count *Henry* had beene an honeſt man, wee had finiſhed our warre that yeare, and the Catholicke Religion, (with which cloake hee hides his baſeneſſe, and the blackneſſe of his Hypocriſie) had neuer ſuffered ſo much as the ſame hath done euer ſince.

What wonders hath hee wrought? where are the great ex-

ploicts of his Conqueſts? Let this alſo moreouer bee ſpoken for *the great ſeruices* which hee alleageth in Generall. Hee himſelfe hath oftentimes avouched, that he neuer hath receiued wound or hurt in the Kings ſeruice (notwithſtanding that ſome Hiſtories and report would haue made him beleeue that hee was once hurt in the leg or thigh, in a skirmiſh neere vnto *Ruremond* in the yeare 1598.) which hee attributed to a Mandegloire, or little figure or ſhape of a man, which hee ordinarily carried in a ſmall box, very durty and foule, which he hath ſhewed to more than one perſon.

Indeed his ſeruices are well knowne, if euer any mans were; hee entred very poore into the ſervice of our Princes, and now at this inſtant hee is ſo rich that he poſſeſſeth millions. From a particular Horſeman, and meaneſt of his houſe, hee was advanced to the greateſt offices which any ſervant of his Maieſty could aſpire vnto. And therefore hee hath great reaſon to ſay, *that the Nobility is not in that eſteeme as they ought to bee*; ſeeing that the Honours, Offices, and Dignities are ſo ill beſtowed; and that hee alone doth poſſeſſe that, which a dozen others better deſeruing than himſelfe would eſteeme themſelues happy to enioy. God bee thanked there are none that are vnprovided, and not one who hath juſt cauſe to complaine.

Are they not farre engaged and employed in the houſe, and ſervice of their Soueraigne? Doe not they hold the moſt part of the Gouernments? Who doe poſſeſſe the principall Officer, and Eccleſiaſticall Dignities but thoſe of the Low-Countryes? If the *Spaniſh, whom Count Henry vpbraides to bee the ſole Gouernours* haue any part in the Government, and charge, it is for to expoſe their liues for our preſeruation, and proceeds from the great care which the King hath for our protection. Which this new reformator qualifies with the name of *Domination*, intending thereby to make the ſame odious.

Thoſe of the Country in particular, and thoſe of other nations, who vnanimouſly liue in ſervice here, and brotherly one with another, haue their part in the cheifeſt charges and offices as well as the *Spaniards*. The Marquis *Spinola* hath had the Generalſhip both by Sea and Land; and at this preſent the Generalſhip both

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of the Cavallery and Artillerye, are not poſſeſſed by the *Spaniſh*. Wee haue ſeene thoſe of theſe Countryes reciprocally in the Councels of *Spaine*, and the managing of the moſt important matters: And wee haue ſuch ſtill at this preſent. Our diſcontented Count *Henry* contradicts himſelfe, hee doth not remember that in his letter full of ſedition which hee wrote vnto the States of theſe Countryes, hee confeſſeth that hee was called vpon by the King, to bee imployed in great affaires.

The Nobility than is not in ſo ſmall eſteeme as hee would make the world beleeue, and his complaints are altogether without ground and foundation full of contradictions, ſeeing that he himſelfe hath beene honoured with the command of being Generall of the Army, when the *Spaniſh*, and other Nations haue beene excluded therefrom. It is hee himſelfe that hath loſt ſome of the Nobility. The Prince of *Chimay*, and the Baron *De Belvoire*, who haue beene diſpleaſed at their very death, ſeeing the King betrayed by his *Monopolies*, will one day accuſe and reproach him before the throne of God, of the loſſe of twentie thouſand good men, which hee cauſed to languiſh in Miſery, to the end hee might vſe the Kings Enemies gently, who did contribute great ſummes of money to ſatiſfie his *Avarice*. The Father *Hermanus Hugo*, did in the Army reproach him at the very point of death, and could not ſurvive the publick Calamity.

Count *Frederick* his Brother ſhall accuſe him in like manner & lay as much to his charge, for being ſo ſlack and remiſſe, and loſing all occaſion of releeuing the moſt Catholick City of *Sherregenboſch*, which that Generous Cavallier hath formerly deliuered (in the yeare 1604) from the ſiege of Graue *Maurice*, who had blocqued vp the ſame. Let therefore Count *Henry* blame his owne inſatiable couetouſneſſe for diſorder, and attribute the ill gouerment to himſelfe, without the which wee might at this day reioyce in a moſt happy and honourable peace, aſſuredly euen ſuch a peace which good ſubjects ought to wiſh vnto their Prince for the reputation of his Crowne.

As for the *Commiſſion of Maſter of the Field Generall, which hee ſaith was conferred vpon him two yeares agoe, by her Highneſſe in the name of the Kings Maieſty, and which hee is now reſolued to ex-*

cise and execute for the service of the Countryes, the preseruation of the Priuiledges, and the vpholding of the H. *Catholicke, Apostolicall and Roman Church.* You may thereby see vnto what a degree, and height of impudency the audaciousnesse of this Traitor is come? How doth hee pay and recompence our good and vertuous Princesse with ingratitude? How doth hee accuse her of Conniuance saying, *that hee knowes that she wisheth that the affaires went better?* And as it were acknowledging the goods deedes, and supreme honours which hee hath receiued from her extreame goodnesse and bounty, hee hath so much boldnesse and audacity to take her for a protectrix of his mischiefe, and so doth declare himselfe openly to bee guilty, as now hee is proclaimed. *To bee guilty of crimen laesæ Maiestatis in the highest degree,* and capitall Enemie of the publike rest, and therefore consequently fallen away, and deprived of all his Honours, offices, Dignities, and interest which hee hitherto hath had in his Maiesties seruice.

In the yeare 1484. the Count *de Roman* did by the like practice bare Armes against the Arch-Duke *Maximilian* his Lord, & attributing in like manner to himselfe the title of Captaine Generall of the Prince *Philip* his sonne, hee wrote in this sort to the States generall assembled in the City of *Bruxels*, his answer giuen him was this. That they did not acknowledge him for such, but an Enemie of the Prince and of the state.

As for the Countryes, in the name of God let him leaue them in peace, for there is no need of forging any innouation, wee need no broiles nor Traitor to trouble our tranquility. The flock would bee in good case vnder the clawes of the Wolfe, it our Religion had no better Protector. Oh had but this blacke soule as much capacity, and ability as hee hath hatred and malice, wee should soone see a strange Religion, and such Lawes, that *Saturne* and *Iupiter* would not bee brought in but for them onely. I cannot conceiue how a man that hath no Religion at all: who hath falsified his Faith, and who in the yeare 1621. when hee went before *Iulliers*, by Testament written by his owne hand, which hee left to his sister *Anne*, did ordaine to bee buryed or enterred in a prophane place neerer vnto his sisters, will not onely cloake and cover himselfe with a vaile of Religion, but also counterfeite him-

himselfe to bee a protector of the Catholike, Apostolicall, and *Romish*.

You deceiue your selfe Monsieur Count *Henry*, you must not send your manifestations and declarations into your Government of *Gelria*, hereof your Conscience is to well knowne there, the City of *Stesenswert*, which you haue made neutrall to serue for a retreat vnto the Enemies of the King, and to the Hereticks, and where you haue brought the Ministers to poison the people and instruct your Sisters *Anne*, and *Charloite*, these shall testifie of your carriages, and your secret behaviour. Doe not you remember that sometimes by chaunce and through forgetfullnesse you left a little hæreticall prayer booke in high-dutch on a seate in the Iesuitish Church at *Ruremond*. Which booke you called your *Haureman*? you haue written to Priests and other persons well qualified, and of diuers Nations, that your sisters were christianly deceased, and that their soules were very happy. In the meane while you know, that they gaue vp the ghost in the Armes of such Ministers which you had procured them. Wee know more of your newes than you doe thinke for.

Hee ends his letter with *the retreat which hee had made into the City of* Liege *for the aduancement of his designe*. Wherein his subtiltye ill compacted together is failing; for the Deputes of the Prince and States of *Liege*, not willing to prejudice any way to so good neighbourhood, haue disclaimed his action by a decree. *June* the 23. the contents whereof are these. *A declaration published to shew that his letters and his declaration haue beene published without any knowledge of theirs or participation, and consent, and that they intend in no wise to entermeddle with any affaires of the said Count Henry*. Nay, for their better Iustification, they haue obliged him by a writing of his owne hand the 25. day of *June*. That they would haue it manifested. That as hee had published the said letters without hauing given notice or asked permission of his H. of *Liege*, or the Deputes of his states, and how that hee intended not by those publications to attempt any thing against their right, nor envolue their affaires into his actions.

This retreat of his hath beene intended along time, not *for the seruice of the Countryes nor* Religion; but plotted and combined

with our Enemies. And if it were not, ſo how could hee haue had time enough to treate with *the King and Princes* which in the end of his Letter to the States he affirmes, *to bee inclined to contribute their forces for the execution of his deſignes*? But there are other ſufficient proofes: & it is not of a day or two that his treaſon hath bin reproched unto him, and hit in his teeth by the brother of the huſband of the baſtard daughter, wee ſhall ſpeake of that in his due place, it is ſufficient for this point to manifeſt what is moſt true, that before ever the Prince of *Orange* came to field to march to *Venlo*, hee had beene to conferre with him in *Holland*, and did ſo within a mile from the City, in the Caſtle of *Holtmullen*, where alſo was the Earle of *Culenbergh*, his brother in Law, and that before that time he had cauſed five Barrels of Silver to bee convayed to *Meſeycke*, there to buy the neceſsary proviſion for the ſiege of *Maſtricht*, under a colour that they were the Prince of *Orange* his moneys deſtined by him at the retreat of Count of *Horne*, engaged the Prince of *Liege*. See there, theſe be the good & charitable Offices, which this diſsembling Patriot intends to practice for the good of the Countryes. The letter which he ſent to the States, was almoſt of the ſame tenure and contents as that written to her Highneſse: we will onely examine theſe things which are of note and moment. He ſaith that he had given advice *that the place of the enemies meeting or rendevous ſhould be* at Moock *neereſt of all to his Governement*. He would ſpeake according to knowledge concerning the place, and not without reaſon, but hee might know ſince it was he that had called the enemy thither. But is abſolutely falſe that hee gave them any advertizement or notice at all, but onely at the very inſtant when the enemy arrived.

He propoſeth *his naturall affection vnto the good of the Countries*. He is a ſtranger, revengefull, full of ill will and malice, who intends and labours to make a private diſcontent & grudge a publike cauſe, he ſtomacks the Marquiſe *De Leganes*, who hath beene indeed rayſed in theſe Countries to be a Patriot, him he accuſeth imprudently, and unadviſedly of ſuch buſineſse which he was never acquainted withall, the ſaid Marquiſe at that time not being intereſsed in the matter. If hee think himſelfe wronged in any thing, it is lawfull for him to right himſelfe by an ordinary courſe,

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But not to commit ſuch a looſeneſse, and to play the little Tyrant? What have theſe Countries to doe with his particular quarels & heart-burning? If his courage had had edges ſharpe enough, and wings ſwift enough for honour, and that he thought himſelfe ſo grievouſly offended, as he ſpeakes of: as oftentimes as hee hath had occaſion to ſee the Marquiſe. Nay more, as often as hee hath ſeene him, who hath hindered him from demanding him ſatisfaction? *As for the Spaniſh Nation which he complaines doe wiſh his death, and that they ſhot at his Picture, which hangs neere the Steenport*, he hath exceeding great wrong, for if it be true, that the *Spaniards* be ſuch as hee ſpeaketh of, they had all of them long ſince beene made away, and he who for the preſent ſerves for Counſellor, hath oftentimes inculcated the meanes to deſtroy them, and ſaid that therein hee went in the Kings ſervice; But his Oracles ſounded alwayes ſo little profitable to the King, that no truſt might be given to his perſwaſions: It hath proved better, to goe a milder way to worke, and to ſtrive to redreſſe whatſoever was amiſſe by gifts, and employments, than to practiſe any ſuch extremitie, which the world would never have judged worthy to bee executed, if the proofe had not beene drawne, as now it is by his owne declaration.

It is very pretty that he complaines of the *Spaniſh, becauſe they ſhot at his Picture*: his ſpyes would have much a doe to bring ſufficient witneſſe for the proofe thereof, although (to be true & plaine) he that betrayes his Prince deſerves other geſſe puniſhment than he that onely exerciſeth his treaſon againſt his picture. It was he, the felon, who ſo lately on the 27. of *June* was ſo raſh and impudent as might lye in the City of *Bruxels*, by the patricidious hands of his wicked adhærents cauſed attempt to bee made againſt the ſacred Image of the King his Lord and good Maſter, by that meanes to endeavour to begin by that execrable fact the firſt exployts of his rebellion. But the contrary of which they intended is happened, and the wicked projects of theſe imps prevayled not, for two dayes after the States of *Braband* not being able any longer to endure the indignity of this abomination, of their owne proper motion, came perſonally in publike audience, to the great edification of all that were preſent, and preſented themſelves be-

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fore the Princeſſe, and there renewed ſolemnely the Oath of fidelity and allegeance to the King their Prince, and Naturall Lord, & to her Highneſſe, declaring that they were ready to take the ſame Oath to the Princeof *Spaine*.

As for thoſe *Offices and charges* which he ſayes, *are not conferred upon any but Spaniards*. I muſt here needs repeat, that hee himſelfe at their concluſion, had the principall of all, but hee hath very ill diſcharged himſelfe, and I muſt ſay that his ingratitude hath neyther bounds nor limits. Wicked ſervant as he is, he never ſerved but by intereſt, and never Prince was more liberall to any man, than our Princeſſe haue beene to him. Never did hee march forth with the Armies but in the upſhot he obtayned ſome ſummes of moneys for his particular, and ever received more than any *Spaniard*, or Lord of the Countrey, beſides thoſe ſecret gratuities and benefites which hee obtayned under hand, whereof hee never made any account but applyed them to his private gaine & profit. He knowes well enough how punctually he cauſed all reareges to be payd him downe, before ever he would ſet one foote on the way to the *Palatinate*. In a word for that eſtate & ſubſtance which now he hath, he is more obliged than any man in the world for it, and to that King againſt whom hee now takes up Armes.

From a meane Soldier hee was made a Captaine of Horſe, afterward Maſter of the Campe, hee was truſted with the City of *Oldenzel*; afterward with *Groll*, and at laſt hee had the Government of the Province of *Geldres*, which than was one of the beſt and faireſt Province of all the Countries, hee hath alſo had the generall Government of the Cavallery, and the Generalſhip of the Artillery, he hath commanded the whole Army, and alwayes with retention of the wages of all places and charge which formerly he exerciſed; to be ſhort, In the yeare 1629. he was by her Highneſſe in the name of the King made Generall Maſter of the Campe of the whole Army of his Majeſty. Whereuuto could his ambition aſpire higher unleſſe it were to Tyrannie which he now affects at this preſent? Our enemies themſelves with whom he hath held correſpondency and wrought his miſchievous practiſes a long time have beene aſtoniſhed many times, that ſo many recompences ſhould prodigaliy bee laviſhed and waſted upon one who was

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ſo vndeſeruing and demeriting. Laſt of all, which is more, when the Earle of *Stryrum* entred into *Gueldres* with the Enemies troupes, ſeeing the County of *Montfort*, which is worth more in reueneus than twentie thouſand Florins, and which the King had given to Count *Henry de Bergh*, with many other Townes and villages of the Country of *Stefenswert*, hee could not withhold nor abſtaine from ſaying, that hee marvailed much how the King could find in his heart to beſtow ſo much vpon one of a contrary party. Adding withall, that if he ſhould haue ſerued the States of *Holland*, an hundred yeares, hee would not haue beene requited with ſuch an honourable reward.

As for his Expreſſion. *That he invites vs to accept of one of his paſſions, and to take another courſe vnder the gouernment of her Highneſſe.* Wee thanke him for his good will, and to thanke God that hee hath beene pleaſed to diſcover vnto vs an Enemie, who could ſo cloſely and covertly hatch and plot our ruine and deſtruction, if he had but ſo much ayde and conduct, as hee is full of euill motions and intentions. Our wiſe Princeſſe hath no need of ſuch a Tutor, to diſſipate and ſcatter abroad the Patrimony of the King her Nephew. And deſolate and ruinate a Country ſo well gouerned, which for many yeares together hath coſt his Maieſtie all the riches of *Spaine* and the *Indyes*, and the blood of ſo many thouſand *Spaniards* ſpilt for the ſafety and preſervation of the ſame and for the Catholick Faith and Religion.

There remaines yet his Declaration, which is nothing elſe but a manifeſtation of his diſcontent, and a profer of entertainment vnto thoſe that will bee his followers.

It is very well knowne that he hath moneyes and good ſtore of Coine, if hee had no more but what hee hath gotten by the Paſſeports which hee continually ſold without ceaſing, whileſt the licencyes were ſhut, and the traffick and commerce, prohibited and interdicted with the rebellious Provinces. It is alſo well known that he hath receiued many gifts & preſents from Princes and thoſe people that were neare adioyning neighbours vnto his Government. No, theſe things wee are no more ignorant of, than wee are of the monies which hee ſtill hath in his hands, for which pence of ſiluer hee treacherouſly ſold his Maiſter; but his inſatiable couetouſneſſe would neuer ſuffer him to vſe his riches

liberally towards those which were honest and good men. There is not one soldier that knowes him, who doth not also know the small account which he makes of them, and who doth not remember how euilly he hath alwaies intreated them in his gouerneme nt, cutting off from them the commodities, which in other places the Country people did not deny them, to extort most exorbitant contributions for his owne particular; so that certainly you may beleeue (my Lords) that the soldiers will giue no more credency to his declaration than your honours haue done to his letters.

You haue witnessed the condemnation which you haue made, your good zeale toward Religion, your sincere affection to the Princesse, and your duties in the behalfe of the Countryes. Religion shall euer bee obliged vnto you, the King shall euer acknowledge your loyaltye and accept of your fidelity, the Princesse doth highly esteeme and commend, yea reioyce in your affection towards her, shee embraceth them, and gives you hearty thankes. And the Countryes shall see their owne preservation by your meanes. Doe so much more for the publick good, that henceforward all those that audaciously and presumptuously shall dare to take part and adioyne themselues to this new Tyrant, or protect his cause so vniust and detestable, may bee reputed and accounted as fauourers, and complotters of his Rebellion.

As for the rest that concernes the plots practices and diuises of our Enemies remember the cost and charges of the time past, that all the Inventions of liberty of conscience which now he pretends, haue not beene invented for any other end but meerely to ruine the beautifull foundation of our Religion, to establish an hundred other new ones, and to corrupt the tenderneese of our Children by the pernicious examples, and introduction of heresie. These are the wayes & cunning windings which our enemies goe and walke in. These are the enchanted kindnesses which they present unto us. Should we have a heart to receive such impoysoned gifts, which are profered us by the hand of an enemy? Who should then furnish and provide us with Prelates and Priests, and persons necessary for our Ceremonies, for the comfort and consolation of our Soules, the ease and peace of our Consciences? When

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our Prelates ſhall be deceaſed, whence ſhould wee have new ones bred amongſt us? What Apoſtolicall Bulles would authorize them? Who would ſet them in poſſeſſion, when our enemies hold this for a maxime and foundation, not to acknowledge the Romiſh Church. And laſt of all what aſsured treaty and contract could we make with our victorious enemies, and their cautions which at this day doe trouble whole *Europe*, and leave not one corner of the World where the Catholickes are not perſecuted either by effect, or apprehenſion in the expectation of the progreſse of Armes, and by the fu-
rour of the Heretique.

FINIS.